If the power to invest with citizenship is conferred by this provision, then it can only be done by cates, and not by Congress or a Territory. It follows that it could not have been done by the Compromise act if that act had in terms conferred citzenship upon free blacks instead of being silent upon that subject. If the argument used in this case is sound, it would not constitute Scott a citizen of a State, because neither Illinois, Missouri, nor any other State has declared manumitted slaves to be citizens. Becoming a "citizen of a Territory" did not ritory nor of this District could sue in a circuit court when the jurisdiction depended upon citizenship. The decision of the court rests upon broad grounds. principles which are not, in fact, involved; but, if they were, would destroy the confederacy. The mipority of the court construe the provision in question with reference to circumstances which now exist in a limited number of States, wholly regardless of those which led to its introduction into the constitution. They seek to give it a meaning that was never intended, and never attributed to it until recently, when the necessities of politicians perverted it. It s conceded that the several States have the exclusive control of every interest within their limits which is not committed to the federal government by the constitution, or controlled by those principles of right which are the common law of the world, and sanctioned by those laws of God which all authorities re-

But the powers and authority of the States have their limits in the principles of right and wrong, or in the federal constitution. They cannot force into the courts of the United States those whom they may choose to denominate citizens, but who are not in fact "citizens of the United States," nor prevent citizens of the United States within their limits from doing so by withholding any action of theirs.

Judge Curtis assumes that there is a difference between the powers of a State in cases where a person is born within or without its limits, and asserts that she may make a citizen of the former, although she cannot of the latter. No such rule is found in the constitution of the United States, nor in that of a State. A State cannot naturalize aliens so as to make "citizens of the United States," but it has precisely the same power over all within her limits to make them State citizens, or to confer or withhold from them privileges and immunities. He says that a State cannot "take persons born on the soil of another State, and contrary to the laws and policy of the State where they were born, make them its citizens, and citizens of the United States." Certainly it cannot make such incomers, or any one else, citizens of the United But it degrades a State to assume that it cannot make a State citizen out of a man born out as well as if born within its limits. No authority for such a distinction is found in the federal constitution; and if it really exists, it must emanate from the institutions of the State. He says "whatever powers the States may exercise to confer privilege of citizenship on persons not born on their soil, the constitution of the United States does not recognise such citizens." Nowhere in the constitution is any such distinction found, which is without any foundation in any act of Congress, and is wholly inapplicable under our peculiar institutions; but, on the contrary, no State can confer United States citizenship upon any one, wherever born or residing. To escape palpable absurdities, a theory has been urged upon the courts which has no foundation in our constitution. But, according to the judge's own reasoning, his conclusions are wrong, because Scott was neither born in Illinois nor in the Territory of Wisconsin, and therefore neither the State nor Territory could make him a citizen, there being no law in either by which manumission would make him one. New theories adopted to secure particular conclusions and consequences always end in ultimate disappointment. Those originating in plain, commonsense views, sanctioned by long years of intelligent, patriotic, and universal practice, are far more likely to beright and lead to constitutional results. No judicial tribunal can commit a more fatal error than to exercise doubtful jurisdiction. In the present case the court lawfully held that the circuit court had no jurisdiction, whether Scott was a slave or had been manumitted, and properly reversed the judgment for costs rendered against him by a tribunal having jurisdiction over him. That he was a slave, and not a citizen, is clear beyond controversy, and will be so considered by all who will examine the case with reference to the principles involved, instead of following impulses and prejudice; and so the American people will determine. All enlightened jurists

The attempt of the black-republican legislature of Connecticut to subjugate the democratic city of New Haven by the gerrymandering process did not suceed, as will be seen from the following despatch :

understanding our constitution and laws must do the

"New Haven, (Conn.,) June 1.—The democrats have elected their mayor by about 500 majority, and carried three of the six wards, which secures the city government INCITING TO RIOT.

It will scarcely be credited abroad that a meeting was held in this city on Tuesday evening last for the purpose of sustaining mob spirit and excusing murder; and, to tax the credulity of the distant reader still further, we may add that the getters-up of this meeting, as well as several of the persons who addressed it, occupy respectable positions in the community, and have, or supposed to have, some interest in the maintenance of the laws and the preservation of the peace. The meeting is thus briefly noticed in the

elegraphic correspondence of the Baltimore Sun:

were legally entitled to vote should exercise the privileges of the elective franchise in the freest manner. By neither word nor deed on that fatal day did they attempt to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the rights of their opponents. While quietly exercising one of the highest privileges of the citizen, what bring him within this provision; but if it did, it has was the conduct of the know-nothings, or at least been repeatedly held that neither a citizen of a Ter- a portion of that dangerous organization? Anxious to disturb the peace, and thus prevent a fair expression of the public voice, and yet afraid that they had not strength enough, or ferocity enough, to while those who question its correctness do so upon carry out successfully their mobbish, murderous purposes, they engage the services of a gang of desperate ruffians in the neighboring city of Baltimore. bring them to Washington and let them loose upon our peaceable inhabitants. With what fidelity they carried out the infamous instructions of their employers, last Monday's bloody work will fully attest. In a few hours after their arrival the whole city was completely at the mercy of a mob. They had full possession of one voting precinct, and were prepared to take possession of other precincts. Inoffensive citizens had been shot, stabbed, and assaulted with murderous missiles. The police force, small in numbers, but resolute in spirit, had been literally beaten off the ground; and it became apparent to all that, without the prompt interposition of the military, the frightful scenes of Louisville and New Orleans would be re-enacted here on a still more frightful scale. In this emergency the mayor sought and obtained the much-needed aid to protect the states that then it was a barren wilderness, inhabited lives and property of our citizens. Not a trigger was pulled until it was evident that further forbearance would be attended with the most appalling results. The firing of the marines was in reality an act sults. The firing of the marines was in reality an act to "bloom and blossom as the rose." He expresses him-of humanity. The rioters dispersed, order was re-self highly delighted with the excursion, and speaks of stored, and the supremacy of the law acknowledged the Baltimore and Ohio railroad as one of the wonders of

And yet Mr. Lloyd tells his hearers to be prepared for the next attack. What does this counsel mean if it does not mean, "Arm yourselves! cut, stab, shoot down citizens peaceably and lawfully exercising one of their dearest privileges; and if the military are called out to stay your bloody, murderous work, see that you have arms enough and ammunition enough to make a successful resistance."

Mr. Lloyd, and all who think with Mr. Lloyd, will soon discover, if they have not already discovered, that the time has gone by in this city when such advice can be safely given or successfully followed. We have more faith in the prevention than the putting down of mobs; and the inciters of riots cannot States, because no such power is conferred upon any to the law as if they actually took part with their vretched tools and dupes.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Some weeks must necessarily elapse before the official returns of the late election in Virginia can be obtained. At present it is sufficient to know that the democracy of the Old Dominion have swept the State by an overwhelming majority. They have elected their State ticket by a majority which, we think, will not fall short of thirty thousand; they have elected their candidate for Congress in every district, and have secured both branches of their legislature by increased majorities. The members of Congress elect are as follows :

1. M. R. H. Garnett. 2. J. S. Millson. 3. John S. Caskie. 9. John Letcher. 10. Sherrard Clemens 11. A. G. Jenkins. 12. H. Edmundson. 13. G. W. Hopkins. 6. Paulus Powell.

GOVERNOR WALKER IN KANSAS A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, at Kansas City, under date of the 28th ultimo, writes as follows:

"Through the kindness of a recent arrival from

"Through the kindness of a recent arrival from Leavenworth City—in fact our informant left there to-day—we are enabled to supply your readers with full particulars of Governor Walker's arrival and reception at Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory.

"Our new governor, says our friend, reached Leavenworth with his suite per river packet at an early hour on the morning of Monday, the 25th inst. A salute was fired, and our citizens collected, for we were all anxiety to see the man who was to 'settle the row' in Kansas, and bring peace and quietude to all parties concerned. Upon leaving the bost, Gov. W. took up his quarters at the Planters' House, where he held his first levee in Kansas—the reception beginning at 3, p. m., and lasting for over an hour, during which the parlor of the Planters' was thronged with 'free-State and pro-slavery' men, all anxious to take the new arrival by the hand and welcome him to the theatre of his gubernatorial labors. Previous to this grand rush, however, General Harney and staff, arrayed in all the pomp and pride and circumstance of glorious war, had driven down in a carriage from the fort to pay their respects to 'his excellency,' with whom they can be supposed an interview, of some half, hour's duration. fort to pay their respects to 'his excellency,' with wh they enjoyed an interview of some half hour's durati and departed evidently gratified with their visit."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN KENTUCKY. The democrats of Kentucky have completed their ongressional nominations. We give below a list of the candidates :

First district—Hon. Henry C. Burnett. Second district—Hon. Samuel O. Peyton. Third district—Joseph H. Lewis. Fourth district—Hon. A. G. Talbott. Fifth district—Hon. J. H. Jewett. Sixth district—Hon. J. M. Elliott, Seventh district—Hon. J. M. Elliott, Seventh district—Thomas H. Hoit. Eighth district—Hon. James B. Clay. Ninth district—Hon. J. C. Mason. Tenth district—Hon. J. W. Stevenson.

THE GREAT RAILBOAD EXCURSION. THE BAL-TIMORE AND OHIO RAILEOAD. [Correspondence of the Union.]

GRAPTON, June 1, 1857. Here we are safely housed at Grafton, just two hundred and seventy-nine miles from Camden station, as joyous a party of excursionists as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company could desire to bring together.

The first stop that we made of more than a few min-utes was at Cumberland—the old Fort Cumberland of Braddock's day. And what a change since that unfortu-nate general, in his head-strong pride and baughty British nce, paraded his disciplined veterans at the morn-iew! With what disdain he spurned the wise suggestions of the young Virginia chief! With what haughty oldness he drove from him a few sagacious Indian allies who proffered their services as scouts, and their advice as men, to guide him in his perilous, and, as it proved, his fatal march! How scornfully he refused the same services offered by that wonderful man, Captain Jack, called the "Black Rifle," and his little band of brave woodsmen, who would have guided him safely from all ambuscades! But, with all the force, discipline, and power of a regular army, he was just one month in making his way from his encampment, at old Fort Cumber-land, to the vicinity of Fort Duquesne, the scene of his disastrous defeat, which we, by the power of steam, aided Let us take a hasty glance at the dreadful occur-by modern science and skill, and the irresistible energies rences of Monday last. On that day an election was of capital and enterprise, literally fly over in a few hours. held in this city for municipal officers. There were Around abrupt precipices and deep gorges, where that army two tickets in the field: the one supported by the know-nothings, and the other by the Union party, and in one instance only made four miles in two days—our road is now a plane, and we pass over the same distance composed of democrats and old-line whigs. The polling proceeded, and on all sides it is conceded run along by their sides; where they labored days in that the Union men were actuated by a sincere de-sire that the election should be conducted in a peaceable and equitable manner, and that all who years made! The proud, haughty Briton, who refused the advice of a younger but wiser man, fell brayely, but ingloriously, in his blind self-confidence; whilst the man whose counsel he spurned has filled the earth with a fame which will live forever.

But how the column of history has been pushed forward since the 10th day of June, 1755, the day on which Braddock set forth on his weary march from old Fort Cumberland to the bloody field of disaster and defeat! The then feeble colonies have become a mighty empire The thirteen dependent provinces have become thirty-one sovereign and independent States, and eight embryo States, which we call Territories. And on, and on our country goes at railroad speed, increasing and multiplying, and expanding in power, population, and wealth. and in all the elements of prosperity and happiness; and, if we are wise, thus may we expand and advance nationally, till we fill up the history of centuries of centu-

The excursion train proper left the Baltimore depot at six o'clock this morning, with about two hundred and fifty passengers, which number was further increased to undred, every one of whom seemed pleased with himself, with railroad companies in general, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in particular. The train consisted of six fine, large passenger cars, roomy, and handsomely fitted up with all the modern improve-

ments in the manufacture of railroad cars.

The company was composed of a large number of distinguished gentlemen from all sections of the country, among whom the venerable Lewis Cass, Secretary of State was the "observed of all observers." General Cass, we informed, frequently made the trip on horseback when a young man practising law, from Washington to St. Louis, through this section of country, nearly half a century ago, and this is the first time he has travelled the route in railroad cars. In describing the country, he principally by Indians and the early pioneers, and human nabitations were few and far between; but now, on all sides, luxury and all the modern improvements have been lavished with an unsparing hand, and it has been made

Count Sartiges, the French minister, made his first trip to St. Louis over this popular road on this occasion. He was accompanied by his suite. He seemed at times, when passing through a tunnel or deep cut, to be perfectly amazed, and was heard to exclaim, on more than one oc-

casion, "This is one grande countrie!"

Mayor Swann, of Baltimore, added life and spirit to the occasion by his truthful details of the business operations of the company, and by his admirable description of

the scenery of the surrounding country.

The press, not only of your city, but of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, were largely repre-

ented.

Harper's Ferry was reached at five minutes past ten o'clock, and here a large accession was made to our party, the majority of whom were ladies, which made it

and as the cars reached the landing our ears were saluted with the discharge of cannon, succeeded by music from the Baltimore Brass Band. The cars making a brief stop, I got out to rest myself a little. The first person I met was Mr. Faulkner, who has been so triumphantly reelected to Congress. In reply to my remark that we were that I had not heard the best, as the democratic majority was larger than it had at first been reported to be Mr. Faulkner was kept from joining the excursion in consequence of the meeting of court in his district.

The next stopping place was Cumberland, where din-

ner was served to a hungry party. In order that the reader may form a proper idea of the munificent scale in which this great excursion was gotten up, we will state that not only were free tickets given to the invited guests, but dinner, supper, and breakfast tickets were given to them; and they were treated in every respect as if they were the guests of a private gentleman. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Mr. William Prescott Smith, assistant master of transportation, for the admira ble arrangements made for securing the comfort and bered that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have not only been liberal in the expenditure of money for the construction of their road, but also in everything pertainng to this excursion.

At Piedmont, in company with eight or ten member of the press, I rode over the Alleghanies on the locomo-tive, and I must confess that I was highly pleased with my perch on the "iron horse," whose motion seemed to me quite like that of a fast-pacing horse. From Piedmont to Altamont, fifteen miles, the ascent towards the clouds is rapid. At Altamont the traveller enters upon the "glades," along which he journeys almost on a level on ntain top. No effort to grow grain is made here, the snow always laying for six months in the year, and i the gorges of the mountains at times for ten months. A writer thus describes the scenery of the Alleghanies:

"In fine, the scenery on this particular portion of the "In fine, the scenery on this particular portion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is Alpine—equally as grand as that of any scenery of the Alps themselves. No other work of art in America is more remarkable than this railroad through it; nor has Nature anywhere in America scattered, as though with a hap-hazard hand, more wonderful specimens of her proverbial vagaries. The day will come when the traveller will feel it as necessary, once at least, to view its wonders as now to see those of Niagara."

At nine we reached Grafton, and shortly after our s rival I heard that Dr. Lewis, of Cincinnati, going East, had his skull broken at Pettibone tunnel, while looking from the cars. It is not thought possible for him to re cover from the effects of his injuries

THE NEW PAINTING FOR THE CAPITOL OF MARYLAND The committee of the legislature of Maryland, of which Senator Hoffman, of Baltimore, is chairman, have recently contracted with Mr. Edwin White, of New Yor city, for the painting of the great historical picture of Washington Resigning his Commission, for which the legislature of 1856, on the anniversary of his birth, appro-

TRIBUTE To the Memory of the late Judge Butler.

Another brilliant star in our political hemisphere has set another light has gone out.

set—another light has gone out.

For eleven years this distinguished man has occupied a prominent position in the public eye, faithfully performing oncrous duties—ably executing high and weighty trusts. But it was not merely as a statesman and jurist,

but far more as a man, that he was remarkable.

All who have been most familiar with his efforts in the Senate chamber will agree that what he left most im-

he always did justice, and not a few of the leaders of the opposite party learned to reverence in him the high toned and impartial settler of disputes.

But we leave to abler pens the task of delineating the character of Judge Butler as he appeared in his public capacity; our more limited object is to imbody in a few words our sense of what he was as a man. The more he is examined and understood the greater does he appear before us in that highest of all aspects. No man ever descended to the grave more widely-honored and respected by those who did not personally know him, or more tenderly beloved by those who did. Never in any hu-man being were such high intellectual qualities neigh-bored by a more perpetual radiance of noble and generous thoughts. The latest act of one whose whole life was kindness was for the good of those who had no claim upon him; his kindly impulses leading him to exertion even under the pressure of disease. The ruling purpose of his life seemed to be to diffuse happiness to his fellowcreatures. We dwell upon this because it pervaded and is inseparable from every thought we connect with the memory of this venerable man. To his surviving daughter the priceless legacy of such a character should be more

precious than rubles.

Among our public men he stood almost alone in his generous appreciation and notice of the artistic and litera-

talent of our city.
Oh, inexorable Death! Depressed and overlooked in this worldly and political atmosphere, to whom now shall they look? He stood alone, and has died leaving no fellows. There, perhaps, never was a man gifted with such a universality of sympathy with talent and intellectual superiority. But his generosity, liberal and un failing as it was-known only to the donor and the recipients—is not a theme for discussion here. We leave it in that obscurity to which it was his own wish it should be consigned; it is registered above, and written on the memories of those who were the objects of his aid. The heart is cold; his voice is hushed forever. We

shall no more encounter his figure on the avenues of our city; we shall no more recognise in the distance the well-known silvery hair streaming dishevelled around his countenance. In the social circle, which so delighted in the genial company of the "old man eloquent," his place shall know him no more. We feel of a truth that he has left a void which can never be filled; that in him Wash ington has lost a beloved presence from her midst.

In the union of Judge Butler's varied mental gifts,

In the union of Judge Butter's varied mental gitts, in the attractive and endearing qualities of his character, he is one of the most remarkable men whom our country has produced. Should we not feel it an honor to have re-ceived any demonstration of his confidence and kindness? Is not the death of such a man suggestive of high solemn thought? Upon whom shall his mantle fall? Can the Senate still have echoes glad when silent is thy voice ?

Thy empty place at chair and desk forbids us to rejoice. To boon companions back again thy image they recall.

How sadly sits thy memory, oh! faithful friend, on all.

Washington City, May 30.

M. J. W.

LOCAL NEWS

THE CONTENTS OF THE SWIVEL. -The brass swivel capred by the Marines from the rioters on Monday had it charge drawn the day after, at the City Hall. It was composed of eight paving stones, a large number of rifle balls, buck and swan shot, etc., weighing altogether from ten necessary to attach another car.

At Martinsburg the people were ready to receive us, no powder in the swivel. That the individuals who had to twelve pounds! It is not to be presumed there was n charge had peaceable intentions no reason

> THE NEW YORK YEAGERS, under command of Captain Heitkemp, arrived in this city last evening, and were es corted to their headquarters, corner of Pennsylvania ave-nue and Third street, by the Washington Yeagers, Capt. Schwarzman. They number forty-six rifles, and are accou panied by a portion of Dodworth's celebrated band. They leave for home to-morrow morning. They propose to pay their respects to the President this morning, and will visit before their departure some of the most inter-esting points in the immediate vicinity of our city. They present a very soldierlike appearance.

THE FUNERAL of Christopher Ludwig, one of the victims of the election riots, took place yesterday afternoon His remains were attended to their last resting place by a portion of the Marine Band and the Turner Verine. The Rev. Mr. Finkle officiated. The funeral ceremonic were of a highly-impressive character.

MR. FANT, of the Banking-house of Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant, & Co., left this city yesterday to attend the sales of the Indian trust lands in Kansas, which takes place on the 27th June and 15th July next, where a number of capitalists have been attracted.

PERSONAL. . Hon. S. W. Hall, of Ohio, and Colonel J. A. Carnes, of Tennessee, are stopping at Brown's Ho-tel, and Commodore Stringham, U. S. N., and ex-Gov-ernor Lowe, of Maryland, at Willards'.

WILLIAM FARRELL, who received a musket ball in the ead on Monday, died yesterday morning

THE STEAMER ALICE PRICE was sold at auction on The BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Havana.

New York, June 3.—The steamer Cahawba, from New Orleans, via Havana on the 29th, arrived here to-day. She brings no additional news of interest. Freights were dull, and the markets unchanged:

Railroad Accident

NEW YORK, June 2,-An accident occurred on the Eric railroad to-day to the express train, which, when near Addison, was thrown from the rails, and the engine ampassenger car were smashed. Dr. William Peck, of Cin-cinnati, was killed instantly.

Large Export of Specie.

Bosrox, June 3.—The Niagara sailed for Liverpool this oon, with nearly one and a quarter millions of specie.

Fatal Accident, &c. Percessum, June 3.—Wm. Maghee, a well-known and highly-respectable citizen of this place, was killed this morning at Liberty, Virginia, while getting on the cars of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. He was a delegate to the Bristol convention, and a popular book and

eriodical agent. RICHMOND, June 3.—Robert C. Stannard, an able law yer and prominent whig politician, died last night of a lingering illness. PROSPECTUS

WASHINGTON UNION. New Volume, New Types, and New Arrangements.

TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES. MHE undersigned takes this method of informing the members of the great national democratic party that, havassement the soile proprietorship and editorship of the Wassucross most, he looks to them for that comminance, coordingement, and prort which has hitterto been extended to this time-honored organ the democracy, and without which his labors would indeed be prof-

but far more as a man, that he was remarkable.

All who have been most familiar with his efforts in the Senate chamber will agree that what he left most timpressed upon his hearers was the interest with which his interest with the pressed upon his hearers was the interest with which his have been will agree that what he left most timpressed upon his hearers was the interest with which his have been the form that which his own character and temperament invested his subject. All who have heard him can recall the extraordinary picturesqueness and vigor of his style. There was a glow, a rich feeling, transfused throughout his specches like the outpouring of an improvisatrice—unequal but fascinating—full of power and variety, and pregnant with material for thought. In controversial debate he was always impetuous—his noble head, with its wild floating hair, and the sympathetic motion of his frame, vidently tasked to the uttermost to keep pace with the rapid outpouring of the mental fountain. There was in the presence of the man—in his whole style of thought and utterance—something vivid, heroical, and generous. The qualities of his heart softened and checked the impulses of a fiery temper and vehement will. That he should have been without warm dialikings as well as warm attachments would imply an impossibility; but from everything petty or rancorous he was absolutely free. His opposition, if it was uncompromising, was always open and manly. To the good qualities of his opposite party learned to reverence in him the high-toned and impartial settler of disputes.

But we leave to abler pens the task of delineating the character of Judge Butter as he appeared in his public capacity; our more limited object is to imbody in a few words our sense of what he was as a man. The more he is examined and independent of the present decision of the profile of the profile of the present decision of the profile of

particular we confidently look for series of operation in our present efforts to place a copy of the Dully, Wedly, or Sone Wedly Chion in the hands of every farmer, mechanic, and working man in the country.

The aubscription price of the Dully Union is ten dollars per annum. The Tri- Wedly (published semi-weekly during the recess of Congress) is five dollars per annum, and countains all the reading matter which appears in the Dully. The Wedly Union is farnished to subscribers at the low rate of one dollar per annum, and is justly regarded as the cheapest political paper in the world. It is a large and handsoniely-printed sheet, and contains as much reading matter in the course of a twelvementh as would make feedes ordinary octave volumes. It will be found to possess the advantages of both a political and a family newspaper. The most important political articles of the dully issue are transferred to the weekly, and during the sitting of Congress a careful abstract of the dully proceedings of the two houses is prepared exclusively for its columns. It contains, besides all important State papers of the year, election returns from every State in the Union, specches of distinguished democrats in and ont of Congress, interesting correspondence, a full summary of foreign and domestic news, and from week to week such information in regard to the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country as will be found, it is believed, of particular value.

That the Wedly Union is appreciated in the most substantial manner by democrats in every section of the Union, no better evidence need be desired than is furnished by its rapidly-increasing circulation. Within cighteen months teachy thousand new amen have been added to the subscription list, and, with the slightest exertion on the part of our friends, its circulation can be increased to one hundred thousand copies before the close of the year. Will our friends exert themselves of the encessity of promptly extending the sphere of its concoled usefulness. I

mpanied with the advance payments.

Address WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Editor and Proprietor of the Union, Washington, 1 NOTHING NEW—Tales; by the author of "John Haifax."

Boat Ide in Egypt and Nubia; by Wm. C. Prime.
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, abridged; by Wm. Smith, IL. D.

Post Office Directory for the United States.

June 4

FRANCK TAYLOR.

GEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 16th day of the present mouth at noon for
work and materials for the enlargement and improvement of the
edition of the Church of the Epiphany, on G street, according to planand specifications, which will be exhibited to persons desiring to propose at room 111 Winder's building.

JAMES M. GILLISS,
GEORGE C. AMES,
G. RODMAN,

AND FOR SALE.—I have for sale 1,150 acres of AND FOR SALE.—I have for sale 1,150 acres of land in Crawford county, State of Indiana. It extends more than two miles on the Ohio river, at the Great Horse Shoe Bend. About 70 acres of the land is cleared. It is about 55 miles below Louisville by water, and one-fourth of a mile from the town of Leavemorth. Also, 55 lots in the town of Fredonia, situated on the above land, commanding a fine view three miles up and five miles down the Ohio river.

Any one destrous of ascertaining its situation is referred to Colton's map of Indiana. The land is surrounded by milles—3 water mills within two miles, and 3 steam mills within 5½ miles. It lies well for cultivating wheat, corn, out, timothy, &c., has first quality limestone and dre-proof sandstone quarries upon it, and, it is believed, from ore and dre-proof sandstone quarries upon it, and, it is believed, from ore and dre-proof sandstone quarries upon it, and, it is believed, from ore and wishing to purchase will, of course, examine the land. I refer such to J. H. Thornton, esq., Leavenworth, or Gen. A. D. Thom, Fredonia, who will give all necessary information. The tille is perfect, being patentied to me. The land can be divided into five or six farms, though I prefer seeling the whole to an individual or company at a less price. Any inquiries will be promptly attended to by

April 23—10tcpe Predericksburg, Vice A meeting of the Jamestown Society will be

NAVAL EVOLUTIONS; by Sir Howard Douglas 1 vol. London. \$2 25. Naval Tactics; by Capt. Moorsom, Royal navy. 1 vol. London. \$1 25. Clerk's Naval Tcatics; notes by Lord Rodney. 1 vol. Edinburgh.

36. Paul Hoste's Naval Tactics; translated from the French by Caps Boewall, Royal navy. 1 vol., quarto. Edinburgh. Finely bound. Battles; by Rear-Admiral Ekins, I vol., quarto. Londor

7 ou.
part; Evolutions Navales. 1 vol., quarto. Paris. \$3 75.
ique Navale, a l'usage de la Marine Francaise. 1 vol., quar.
Paris. Finely bound. \$2 75.
attuelle; Tactique Navale. 2 vols., quarto. Paris. Finely
pund. \$6. Ramatuelle; Tactique Navale. 2 vols., quarto. Paris. Finely bound. \$6.1 La Graviere; Guerres Maritimes. 2 vols. Paris. \$1.50. Jal; Archéologie Navale. 2 vols. Paris. Finely bound. \$9.50. Liout Col. Reid on the Law of Storms. 1 vol. London. \$2.50. Espey on the Philosophy of Storms. 1 vol. Boston. \$2.50. Eiri on the Law of Storms. 1 vol. Liverpool. \$1.25. Birt on the Law of Storms. 1 vol. Liverpool. \$1.25. Hopkins on Atmospheric Changes and the Barometer. 1 vol. Lioudon. \$2.25. Eiri on Atmospheric Changes and the Barometer. 1 vol. Lioudon. \$2.25. Eiri on Atmospheric Changes and the Barometer. 1 vol. Lioudon. \$2.25. Eiri on Atmospheric Changes and the Barometer. 1 vol. Lioudon. \$2.25. Eiri on EpaNyik Tanyion.

FRANCK TAYLOR.

Washington Insurance Company. CHARTERED BY CONGRESS

THIS Company is now prepared to receive appliactions for insurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the usual city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office, corner of Tenth street and Penn. avenue, over the Washington City Savings

Wm. F. Bayly, Robert Farnham, Wm. Orme, Francis Mohun, Benj. Beall.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, President

SANDFORD'S NEW SELF-PURIFYING AND ventilator Arctic refrigerator, patented November 13, 1855.—
After many years' experience, in manufacturing refrigerators, we can
with confidence recommand this one as being the best and most conventently constructed for cooling and preserving meats, milk, butter,
fruit, wines, &c. All of the compartments are guarantied try, consequently free from mould, moisture, and impure odor, and will keep the
viands placed in them in a better and harder condition than in any
other refrigerator now before the public.

ORTLAN & CO.,
No. 184 Ballimore street, Ball
Owners of right for Maryland, District of Columbia, Virgin

For sale by

C. WOODWARD,

N. B.—I have other kinds of refrigerators at my house-forms
wareroom, 318 Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th str
Balcony in front full of goods.

May 30—6t

C. WOODWARD OST—On Thursday evening, the 28th instant, long white lace scart. The finder shall be liberally rewards leaving it at 430 Fifteenth street.

May 30—if [Star.]

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF CITIZEN

and strangers to one of the largest sibning ever offered in the District, and at unusua Black cloth dress and freck coats.

Do drap d'eté, anck, and frock coats.
Do alpaca Raglane, sacks, and frocks
Light and dark colored cassimere sacks and fr
White and fancy-colored duck frocks and pant
Marseilles frocks; pants to match
Linen travelling laglase and sacks
Black and fancy-colored cassimere pants
Do drap d'eté and alpaca pants
White and colored duck drilling pants
Saik, silk and linen, Marseilles, bombazine, and
NOAH WA

No. 368 Pennsylvania aver

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ben. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., nan Street, corner of Nassau, opposite the Astor

House, PROPRIETORS OF THE PREMIUM CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT CABINET, MPORTERS of Cognac brandies for druggists' and merchants' use, from Olard, Dupuy, & Co., Hennessey, Pinet, Cas-tillon, & Co., and other houses of the highest reputation; and sole pur-prisons of the celebrated brandies, in the native proof and flavor of

prictors of the celebrates.
Cognac, viz:
Cognac, viz:
Liqueur des Champs d'or,
Liqueur des champs d'or,
Superior vineyard, vieux Cognac,
ALSO—

Exclusive importers of the Old Royal Hollands,

Burgomaster Schnapps, And several brands of Shorry, Maderia, and Port wines, &c., &c. Alos, porters, and cigars direct from shippers.

CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT. B. M. & E. A. W. & Co. are the exclusive owners of this wise, and are in receipt of shipments by regular packets, and beg those who may not have given it a trial to do so, under their guarantee that it will be found superior in delicacy of flavor and quality to any wine at present imported.

resent imported.
Benj. M. Whitlock,
Edw'd A. Whitlock,
Fred'k J. Haverstick,
Oliver W. Dodge,
Benry Cammeyer.
May 26—1y*

BEN, & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.

Woollens.

1857.

WILSON G. HUNT & CO., IMPORTERS, 30 to 36 Park Place,

Offer for sale Velvot beave

Wheeler & Wilson.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES,

THESE machines combine all the improvements that have been invented. Their extensive and increasing sale, and the unanimous approval and commendation that they have received, warrant the proprietors in warmly recommending them. They have been in use sufficiently long to test them thoroughly, and have given entire satisfaction.

Among the undoubted advantages that they possess over all others, are:

are:
1st. Beauty and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repairs.
2d. Unexampled case and rapidity of operation.
3d. Noiseless movement.
4th. The remarkable perfection of their stitching, and their applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.
Principal office No. 343 Broadway, New York; and at their agencies in the principal cities of the Union.

May 26—1y* Fashionable Dry Goods in New York.

A N immense assortment of seasonable fabrics con-stantly on hand; also, a full and ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF CARPETINGS, oths, mattings, rugs, mats, curtain materials, lace curtains, git cornices, window shades, &c., &c., &c.,

MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand street and 47 and 49 Catharine atre

Cyrus W. Field & Co.,

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, No. 11 Cliff street, New York, NVITE the attention of dealers and consumers to

their large stock of printing, writing, wrapping, and all other lands of paper, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices.

May 26—13* Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

Trinity Building, 111 Broadway.

THE assets of this company amount to nearly four millions or bothans, and are entirely cash, of which three million six hundred thousand dollars are invested on bond and morigage on real estate in the city and State of New York valued at nine millions of dollars.

The entire profits, already amounting to one million six Aundred thousand dollars, are the property of the policy holders.

Taxes tunnar.

Forms of application and pamphlots giving every information supplied on applying at the office or to any of the company's agents.

FREPK & WINSTON, President.

BAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

S: C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes S: C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and mading that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 261, corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive onlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money cheets, vault doors, and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygler's patent letter lock, without key.

Jones's parent persons k, without key.

8. C. HERRING & Co., No. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., Ne F. COYLE & CO., Agen B. W. KNOWLES, Age

William Grandin,

COUNSULOR-AT-LAW AND UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS COMMISSIONES No. 70 Pranklin street. New York.

May 26-1v

oner for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode and, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wis-consin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Ala-bama, Massissippi, Georgia, Florida, &c. 8, Nebraska, Munesota, and the United States Territories.

Pensions, patents, and bounties speedily obtained. All kinds of law business successfully prosecuted. Special attention paid to Court of Claims business. May 26—6m

We would call attention to the card of Wm. Grandin, esq., who is commissioner for most of the States and Territories, and is also commissioner in the United States Court of Claims. Colonel Grandin is thoroughly conversant with business connected with the departments at Washington and the practice of the United States Court of Claims.

[New York Davily News.]

Metropolitan Hotel, New York

AS there is a report circulating throughout the country that we have advanced our prices to \$3 per day, we ake this method to inform the travelling public that we shall continue to keep as good a hotel as can be kept in this city at our usual charge of \$2 50 per day, and that we intend to oppose, as we have seretofore done, all combinations to advance hotel rates.

June 3.—

SIMEON LELAND & CO.

NEW STYLES of Spring and Summer Silks, &c.

15 pieces Bayadere chene silks, entirely new style.

5 pieces very rich chene bouquet silks.

25 rich chene flounced silk robes.

25 rich brocade flounced silk robes. 25 checked and plaid flounced silk robes, to hounced silk robes, at \$16 and \$20, very cheap. 50 rich berege robes, with grenadine flounces. 75 black chantilla loce maintillas, new styles. 25 black lace half-shalf, at all prices.

25 black lace half-shalls, at all prices.
250 new styles parasola and indics' umbrellas.
25 white and colored all-wool berege shawls.
5 pieces 4-4 and 8-4 black mantilla lace.
5 pieces bayadere black siles.
75 flounced French organdie robes, &c.
6, additions to our stock of French embredered sets.
Lace sets, embredered bandkerchiefs.
Worked ruffles, thread laces.
Sile, histe threat, and cotton hosiery.
Kid, silk, and fisle thread gloves.
Linen cambric and clear lawn handkerchiefs, &c.
sether with a complete assortment of fancy and staple foreign and
stic goods in our line, to which we respectfully invite the atten-

TUMBERLAND COAL.—Just received by canal

WILLARD'S HOTEL J. C. & H. A. Willard,

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That desirable brick dwelling house situated on the east side of Congress street, near Road street, on Georgelown Heights. The house contains ten rooms, including the kitchen and all necessary out-buildings. It is surrounded by a lot 150 feet front by 240 feet deep, with a 30-foot alley running the whole length of the south side of the same.

Adjoining the above property I have several fine building lots, which I will sell on reasonable terms. Title indisputable, and immediate possession given.

Por further particulars apply at my office, opposite the Treasury.

Ap 11—diff RROOKE B. WILLIAMS